

A
BRIEF SUMME

OF THE CHEIF ARTICLES

of our Christian Faith,

Composed

IN WAY OF

Question and Answer,

NOW

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BRIEF SUMMARY

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Quest.



What is Divinity?

Ans. It is the Doctrine of living well. 1 Tim. 6. 3. 2 Tim. 3. 12.

Quest. *How many parts hath it?*

Ans. Two, Faith in God, and Obedience towards God. 2 Tim. 1. 13. Titus 3. 8.

Quest. *What is Faith in God?*

A. A confidence grounded upon knowledge, whereby God is trusted in, for life. Psal. 9. 10. 1 Jas. 5. 10. Gal. 2. 19, 20.

Q *May God be known of us as He is in himself?*

A. No, but only some glimmering of God apprehended by way of Reason, according to the measure of our understanding, which are called his parts. Exod. 33. ult. Job 26. 14. 1 Tim. 6. 16.

Will this knowledge suffice for our living well? A. No, we cannot see further and live, neither that we may live. Exod. 33. 20, 23. Deut. 10. 2. 13. Psal. 36. 9.

What are those back parts of God, that may be

known? His Sufficiency and his Efficiency. Exod. 6. 4. 17, 21.

Qu. What is the Sufficiency of God?

Ans. The fullness of God, whereby hee in himselfe hath enough for Himselfe and more then enough for us. *Gen. 17. 1. Ephe. 3. 20. Cor. 9. 8.*

Qu. Wherein consisteth the Sufficiency of God?

Ans. In his divine Essence, and subsistence: Faith goeth for life to one God in three persons *Gen. 2. 9. Mat. 28. 19. John. 17. 3.*

Qu. What is the divine Essence?

Ans. It is that, whereby God is absolutely the first being, *Exod. 3. 14. Isai. 41. 4. & 44. 6. Rev. 21. 6.*

Qu. What followeth from hence?

Ans. That God being from, and for no other is Supreme and onely Independent, & being without, all causes, cannot bee defined. *Isai. 44. 6. Gen. 14. 18, 19. 22. Exod. 3. 14. Isai. 40. 25.*

Qu. How is the Essence of God being a pure act made known to us?

Ans. By divine attributes, which are that one most pure act, diversly apprehended by us. *Exod. 34. 6. Deut. 32. 3. 4.*

Qu. What followeth from hence?

Ans. 1. That the Attributes nothing from the divine essence, but onely in respect of our understanding. 2 That they are to be understood in him, in the highest degree. 3 That they are all equall among themselves. 4 That they are in himselfe together.

Qu. How many sorts of divine attributes are there?

Ans. Two

Ans. Two, which shew either what he is, or who he is :

Q. Which are they which shew what He is?

A. It is his Definition, viz. that he is a spirit haveing life in himselfe. *1 John 4.24. Iohn 5.26.*

Q. Which are they, which shew who God is?

Ans. His essentiall properties, whereby Hee is distinguished from all others. *2 Chron. 29.11 Psal 116.5.6. Psal. 93.1.*

Q. How many sorts are there of them?

Ans. Two, shewing how great a God hee is, or what manner of God he is.

Q. Which shew his greatness?

Ans. His Infiniteness and Eternity. *Deut. 10.17. Iob 36.26.*

Q. What is his Infiniteness?

A. That whereby God is without all limits of Essence, and hence he is Immeasurable, and Incomprehensible; that is without all limits of quantity, and place. *Psa. 78.49. Psal. 145.3. & 147.5. Iob 11.7,8,9. 1 King. 8.27. Psal. 139.8.*

Quest. What is the Eternity of God?

A. That whereby he is without all possibility of beginning and ending, and before and after all not beings. *Psal. 90.1, & 102.12. & 139.16. I. 57.15.*

Quest. What follows from hence?

A. Two things. 1. That he is not from any other by Creation or generation, and therefore without annihilation & corruption. 2. That He is God without Limits & time past, present or to

come, and yet is at all times without respect of time, and hence Hee is not subject to alteration, or to wax old.

Qu. Which attributes shew what manner of God Hee is?

Ans. His blessed understanding and will, in the act of it, which is the happiness of God, 1. *Tim.* 1. 11. 1. *Tim.* 6. 15. 1. *Ibn* 1. 8.

Q. Hitherto of the divine Essence, what are the Subsistences?

Ans. That one most pure Essence reflecting upon itselfe, with its relative properties. *Heb.* 1. 3. *Exod.* 33. 20, 23. *Prov.* 8. 23. 25. 30.

Quest. What followeth from hence?

An. Four things. 1. That the Subsistences being the same Essence, are therefore God, and that one God. 2. That they are God of themselves *John* 5. 26, & 8. 58. *Rev.* 1. 1. 8. Hence 3. It can not be properly said that the Essence is communicated from one to the other, or that they are God of God. Hence 4. They are Coequal, Coessential Coeternal.

Qu. How are the Subsistences distinguished from the Essence?

A. Only as respects, & manners of being from the Being it selfe *John* 1. 1. *Kom.* 2. 21.

Q. How are they distinguished one from another?

A. As Relatives, by their Relative and individual properties *Psa.* 2. 7. 1. *John* 5. 7. *Mat.* 28. 19

Quest. What followeth from hence?

A. Three Four things 1. That therefore they are

cannot be one the other. 2 That they are together by nature. 3 That they are only in order one before another, according to the manner of their Subsisting. 4 Because these properties are individual, therefore these Subsistences are not improperly called Persons. *Iohn 1 1, 32 & 14. 9, 10, 11, 16 1 Iohn 5 7. Hei: 1. 3. 5. 2 co: 4 6.*

Qu. How are these divine persons distinguished?

A. By there natures, Properties, and manner of being, they are the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 1 Iohn 5. 7.

Q. What is the Father?

A. A divine person begetting the Son, or conceiving a most perf & Image of himselfe. Prov: 8. 22, 24, 25. Heb: 1 3 5.

Q. What is his Relative Propertie?

A. To Beget, and not to be Begotten, & therefore Hee is the first Person in order of Subsisting. Psalm 27. Mat: 28. 19.

Q. What is God the Son?

A. A Divine Person conceived or Begotten of the Father. Prov: 8 24, 25. Iohn 1: 14 18. & 3. 16. 18. Heb: 1. 3. 5.

Q. What is the Sons Relative Propertie?

A. To be begotten, and not to beget, and because he is from the Father alone, therefore is Hee the second Person in order of Subsisting. Mat: 28: 19. 1 Iohn 4. 9.

Q. What is the Holy Ghost?

A. A divine person proceeding from the Father and the Son, as being the beloved of the conceiver

and the conceived: *Iohn 14. 26. & 15. 26. Ifay*
63. 19.

Q. What is the Spirit's Relative Property?

A. To proceed, and because Hee proceeds from the Father, and the Son, therefore it is the third in order of subsisting. *Iohn 15. 26.*

1. h. 5. 7.

Q. What is the Summ of all that hath been said?

A. That wee beleve in God who is one Essence in three Persons, which is therefore called Unity in Trinity, or Trinity in Unity.

Q. What is the Efficiency of God?

A. That whereby Hee works all in all. *1. Cor. 12. 6. Eph. 1. 11.*

Q. What is to be generally observed by us?

A: Something concerning the Essence, and something concerning the Subsistences.

Q. What is to be observed concerning the Divine Essence?

A. The Omnipotency of God, whereby he is able to do whatsoever is an effect of power. *Mat 19. 26. & 28. 18.*

Q. What followeth from hence?

A. That God cannot do any workes of weakness or impossible things, that is, Hee cannot cross a rule of Art or wisdom. *Rom. 3. 4. 2 Tim. 2. 13. Tit. 1. 2.*

Q. How do we Attribute power to God, who is a pure act?

A. Onely in respect of the thing, which feelth that act of God, which before it did not, the change

change, is upon the creature not in God, whose act is, Eternall as himselfe. *Exod: 3. 14. Psal: 139. 16. Isay: 33. 14.*

Q *What appeareth from the Almighty Efficiency of God?*

A The Divine decree, which is his definitive Sentence, concerning the effecting of all things by his mighty power according to his Counsel.

Psal: 139. 16. Acts: 2. 23. & 4. 28.

Q *What Attributes appear in the Decree?*

A Gods constancy, Truth, and Faithfulness.

Isay: 14. 24. 27. Isay: 25. 1.

Q *What are the causes of the Decree?*

A The Finall cause, Gods own Glory, the Efficient is his wisdom, and good pleasure. *Ex: 33. 18. 19. Eph: 1. 6. 9, 11, 12, 14. Job: 12. 13. Prov: 8. 14.*

Q *What is here to be observed concerning the divine Persons?*

A Two things? their Co-operation in working, and their distinct manner of working.

Q *What is their Co-operation?*

A That whereby they work the same things inseparably, and hence they are equal in working, and there is no prebeminence of Divinity in their operation, *Gen: 1. 26, 27. John: 5. 17. to 27.*

Psal: 33. 6. Eph: 1. 17. 1 Pet: 4. 19.

Q *What is their distinct manner of working?*

A That whereby each person workes according to his order and manner of subsisting, *John: 16. 7. to 16. 1 Cor: 12. 4, 5, 6.*

2 *What*

Q What is the Fathers manner of working?

A Hee workes of himselfe by His Son and Spirit hence the originall, and beginning of all things is given to the Father. *Mat 11. 25, 26. Eph: 1. 9. 11. Gen: 1. 2. Iohn 14. 26. Eps 1. 3.*

Q What is the Sons manner of working?

A Hee workes from the Father by the Holy Ghost, hence the dispensation of all things is given to the Son *Iohn 5. 19. 30. 15. 26. Iohn 16. 7. 10 16. Acts: 1. 2. 2. 31.*

Q What is the Spirits manner of working?

A Hee workes from the Father and the Son by himself, hence the consumation of all things is given to the Holy Ghost. *Iohn 14. 26. 15. 26. 16 7. 13; 14. 1 Cor 12. 14.*

Q What followeth from their distinct manner of working?

A That, that work wherein any persons manner of working doth peculiarly appear, that work is especially given to that person. *Mat: 12. 28. Luke 11. 20. Acts 1. 16.*

Q What are the kinds of Gods Efficiency?

A Creation and Providence. *Psalm 19. 4. 2. 10 33. Psalm 135. 6. 10 20. Psalm 136. 4. &c:*

Q What is Creation?

A That whereby God made the World, originally of nothing, and exceeding Good: *Gen: 1. 1. 10, 11. 12. Acts 7. 24.*

Q What is to be observed here?

A That Creation is given to God the Father, especially because his manner of working appears herein.

herein. *Acts* 4. 24. *1 Cor*: 8. 6. *Rev*: 4. 11!

Q How is Creation divided?

A According to the distinct parts of the World, which was made not in an Instant, but in six dayes. *Gen*: 1. *Psalms* 104. 24, 25. *1 Cor*: 15. 40.

Q Which are the more principall parts of the World?

A Constant natures immediately made perfect, or inconstant, which were perfected by degrees. *Gen*: 1. &c.

Q Which are constant natures?

A The third heaven and the Angels. *Gen*: 1. *Col*: 1. 16.

Q What is the third Heaven?

A The most stately, pleasant, and Holy Habitation of God, wherein his Majesty is seen face to face. *Psalms* 148. 45. *Matt*: 5. 34. *1 Cor*: 13. 12. *Deut*: 26. 15.

Q What are the Angels?

A A Multitude of constant natures, which were made, to Praise God, and to bee his Ministering Spirits. *Gen*: 1. 1. *Dan* 7. 10. *Luke* 2. 13!

Q Which are inconstant Natures?

A Those which were made of Principles pre-existent. *Gen*: 12. 7, 22. *Psalms* 101. 25; 26. 2. *Heb*: 3. 6, 7.

Q Who is the principall and cheif of inconstant natures;

A Man as being made the last of all *Genesis* 1. 26. &c.

Q How

Q How did God Create man?

A He Created him Male and Female after his own Image. *Gen: 1. 26. Ec: Acts 3. 10. Esther: 4. 24.*

Q What is the constitution of man?

A That whereby Man consists of a body made of the earth, and a reasonable immortall soule. *Gen: 2. 7. Job 10. 8, 10 13.*

Q What is the body of Man?

A A part of man made of the dust of the Earth, fitted with Organs, suiting the reasonable soule. *Gen: 2. 7. Psal. 139 Ec:*

Q What is the reasonable soule?

A A Spirit of life, with a faculty of reason. & will, whereby man is a cause by counsell. *Gen: 2. 7 Job 10. 12. Psalm 33. 15. Psalm 94. 10 Job 32. 8.*

Q How will it appear, that the soule is Immortall?

A Because it was made Immediately of nothing besides other reasons that might be given. *Gen 2. 7 Job 10. 11, 12.*

Q What was the perfection in which man was Created?

A That whereby he was invested with the Image of God, whereby he was fitted to imitate & please God, according to his measure and manner, as also his dominion over the Creatures. *Gen: 1. 26. Ec: Eccles 7. 29. Gen, 2. 8. Gen: 3. 19, 20.*

Q What of Creation, what is Divine Providence?

A The Efficiency of God, whereby he watcheth

eth over all created beings, in a most exquisite manner. *gen. 22. 8, 14. Psalm 145. 15. 16. Luke 12. 67.*

Qu *What is the ordinary Providence of God?*

A That whereby he guideth and provideth for the Creature by ordinary meanes. *gen. 15. 10 24 Hosea 2. 22.*

Q *What is his extraordinary Providence?*

A That whereby God guides and provides extraordinarily which is called a miracle. *Deut. 8. 3. & 29. 5, 6. Josh. 10. 12, 14. Matth. 14. 30. &c.*

Q *What is Gods conservation of things?*

A That whereby God continueth the Beings and qualities of all his Creatures, and in their kinds, *Acts 17. 28 Heb. 1. 3.*

Q *What is his gubernation or Government?*

A That whereby God guides the Acts of all his creatures to their end. *1 Chro. 29. 1. Psal. 29. 10 Psalm 134. 11.*

Qu *How is this government distinguished?*

A It is either common guiding all things by the course of Nature, or special. *Psalm 19. 1, 2, 12 Psalm 148. 2 to 14.*

Q *What is the special government of God?*

A That whereby he guides his reasonable Creatures, to an eternall state of Happiness, or misery, according as Hee is pleased, or displeased with them. *Mat. 25. ult. Rom. 10. 5. gen. 3. 22.*

Q *What is the first thing appearing from hence?*

A The Covenant which God made with

Mankind in Adam (who was a publique Person, the Father, prince, and Root of all mankind) wherein God promised Life upon condition of Obedience. and threatned death upon condition of disobedience. *Gen 2. 17 & 3. 22. Rom 10. 5. Rom 5. 15 10 20 1 Cor 15. 25, 45 10 50*

Q VVhat is the second thing appearing from hence?

A That it was not possible for Man to be happy, or miserable by Creation. *Gen 2. 17 3. 22. Rom 10. 5.*

Q VVhat is here to be considered?

A The Apostacy and Restitution of Man. *Gen 3. Luk 1. 30 10 80, Rom 12. 10 20.*

Q VVhat is the App st cy of Man?

A The fall of Man from his Obedience to the rule of Gods Government *Gen 3. 6, 7. & 6. 1. 20 8.*

Q What was his Transgression?

A The Eating of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, which was one of the sacraments, whereby the Covenant of love was Sealed. *Gen 2. 9, 17. & 3. 11 7.*

Q VVhich were the blameable instrument all causes of the fall?

A The Devil abusing the Serpent, and the woman. *Gen 3.*

Q VVhat are the Devills?

A Those Angels, who freely disdaining their station, are become lyars, and Blasphemers of God Seducers and Murderers of Man. *Gen 3. 1 to 6. Iohn 8. 44 Iudas 6.*

Q What

Q What was the Principal cause?

A Mans abusing his free will, in hearkning not to the Command, but to the Temptation where-
hee was seduced, and led into Transgression.

Gen 3. 6. 17. Rom 5. 12, & c.

Q V^t but is the unlikeliest cause?

A The Command, against which Adam dash-
ing himselfe made Ship-wrack of his whole estate

Gen 4. 15 & 5. 13 & 7. 5. 10. 13.

Q What are the effects of this transgression?

A. Especially Guilt & Punishment. Gen 3. 7 & 6
m; 5; 2 & c.

Q V^t What is Guilt?

A That, whereby the Transgressor is bound
over to undergoe due Punishment. Gen 2. 11.

m 3. 19.

Q V^t What Attributes of God here shine forth?

A His Holynes, and His Justice. Gen 18. 25. Isay
3. Rom 25. 6.

Q V^t What is the Holyness of God?

A That whereby God is bound to advance
himselfe, as the most Glorious one, and holds a-
reement onely with those who concur with him
this end. Psalm 5. 4, 5 Hab 1. 13.

Q What is the Justice of God?

A That whereby Hee is inclined to render to
every Man according to his works, and to punish
ill doers. Gen 18. 25 Rom 2. 1. 10. 14. Eccl 18.
26, 9

Q How is it otherwise called?

A As his Justice seemes to burne against Sinne.

more remissly, so it is called anger, or more strongly so it is called wrath, as it doth give sentence against Sin, so it is called Judgment, and as it executeth the same, so it is called Revenge.

Qu What divine Attributes appeareth here?

A A divine Mercy, whereby God is ready to succour the offender in misery, which God sheweth forth in his gentleness, and Bountifullness. *Ps* 78. 38 *Luke* 6 35. 36 *Gen* 8 21, 22. *Nehem* 9. 10 30.

Qu What is the punishment of Adams Transgression?

A Sinne and death. *Gen* 3 7 to the end. *Rom* 5. 12.

Qu What is Sin?

A A Swerving from the Rule or Law of God which is either Original as the Swerving of Man's Nature or actual which is the Swerving of Man's actions from the Rule. *Dan* 9, 10, 11, 14 *John* 3, 4 *Rom* 8 5, 6, 7, 8. *Mat* 12 35 *Mat* 15 19.

Qu What may be observed hence?

A That Mans wit, and will are exorbitant, therefore he hath not freedom of will to any spirituall good. *1 Cor* 2, 14, *John* 8, 44. *John* 3. 10.

Qu What is the death that is a punishment of Sin?

A A Miserable privation of the life of Joy and comfort. *1 Sam* 25, 37. *Rom* 5 12. *Eccl* 6 all.

Q What is the first death?

A A miserable privation, or losse of the good things of this life the perfection of, which is a separation

separation of soule and body. *Dent 28. 15 Iob 14. 1*
Gen. 35. 18 Eccles 12. 7.

Q What is the Second death?

A A privation especially of the happynesse of the inward man, the beginning of which is a want of Gods favour and subjection to Horrour and the power of Sathan; *Mat 10. 28. Rev 20. 6.*
Gen. 4. 13, 14. Heb 2 14. 15.

Q What is the perfection of the Second Death?

A A Finall ejection from the face of God, into Hell, of the Soule immediately after the first death, of both Soule and body at the Resurrection;
Mat. 13 49. 50. Luke 16. 25.

Q What is Hell?

A A Place appointed by God for the everlasting punishment of all wicked doers, where is weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. *Mat 25 last*
after end.

Q How is all this derived to Adams posterity?

A By the Union, and Communion of all his posterity with himselfe. *Rom 5. 12 to 20. 1 Cor. 15. 22, 45, 49.*

Q What is the Union of his posterity with himselfe?

A That whereby all Generations descending from him, by their next Parents, are of the same body with himselfe.

Q What is their communion with Adam?

A That whereby His Transgression being imputed, Originall Sin, and death are communicated to all his posterity. *Gen 5 3. Rom 5. 12. to 20.*

Q Thus of the Fall, what is mans rising againe?

A The returne of Man unto life and favour with God. *1 J 49. 5, 6. 1 Tro 8 35 Rom 5. 16 17, 8 2 C 5 17 to the end.*

Q What attributes of God appeare here?

A. The Grace of God whereby He is inclined to raise up poor Sinners to a state of favour, for his own sake. *Exod 33. 19 - 34. 6, 7. Ephe: 2 4. . 8.*

Q What are the parts of our rising againe?

A Two, Redemption and the Application of it to us. *7 m 3 14, 15, 16 1 Pa 1. 18. &c.*

Q What is the employment?

A The satisfaction of Justice by the payment of a due price. *Mat 20. 28. 1 Cor 6:20. 1 Tim 2. 6.*

Q By whom must this price be payd?

A By a Mediatour, who is Jesus Christ, God Man. *Joh 9. 32. 33. Mat: 20. 28. Ro 3. 29 &c: 1 Tim 2 5, 6. Heb 13 8.*

Q Which are the three Offices of this Mediatour?

A His Priestly, Prophetical, and Kingly. *Psa 110. Heb. 1. H. 7. 1, 2, 3 4. Acts 13. 22.*

Q What is His Priestly Office?

A That whereby He makes a full atonement with his Father for man. *Act 1. 20. 22. Heb 2 17. & 5 09.*

Q What is His Prophetical Office?

A That whereby he reveales to man the good pleasure of God, concerning his peace. *Luke 4. 1*

7. 16. & 29. 32. 45. Heb 1:1.

Q What is His Kingly Office?

A That whereby He leades Man to the attainment of his end, by an unresistable power. Psalm 2. 6. 7. Isaiah 9. 6. 7. Jeremiah 23. 5. 6. Psalm 45.

Q What is the Incarnation of Christ?

A That whereby in the fulness of time God the Son was made man, in all things like unto us, Sin only excepted, and the manner of His being. Gen. 3. 15. John 1. 14 Gal 4. 4. Phillippians 2. 7, 8. Heb. 2. 17.

Q What Attribute of God appears here?

A Gods Singular love to mankind, whereby He is inclined to joyne and communicate himself to Man in a singular manner. 1st. 118. 14. Isaiah 43. 4. Mat 1. 23. Eph 2. 4. 107.

Q What is the distinction of these Natures in Christ?

A That whereby each nature remains in him distinct, both in themselves, and in their properties. Luke 2. 39. Phil 2. 6, 7. Mat 16. 16.

A What is the Union of these two Natures.

A A wonderfull Union, whereby the Son of God hath assumed the Humane nature to subsist inseparably in his own person. John 1. 14. Heb 2. 16. 1. 10. 8. 6.

A Why must our Redeemer be God and Man in one person?

A That He might pay a price sufficient, and being a Mediatour between both, He may communi-

municate in both Natures which were to be reconciled. *Mat 1. 23. 1 Tim 2. 5, 6, Heb 1. 1. to last.*

Q. *What is the Union of the Son of God?*

A. That whereby He is furnished with the Holy Ghost and all gifts meet for his Office. *Isai 61. 1 to 4. Heb 5. 1 to 6.*

Q. *What is his Humiliation of Christ?*

A. That whereby Hee was abased and made subject to the Justice of God, to performe whatsoever that might require for the Redemption of Man. *Isai 53. 2 &c: Gal. 4. 4, 5 Heb 7. 24 Phil. 2. 7, 8.*

Qu. *What did Gods Justice require?*

A. Satisfaction for our Sins, and righteousness for the procuring of life. *2 Cor 5 latter end.*

Qu. *How did he satisfy for our Offences?*

A. By His passive Obedience, wherein standing as guilty before God, Hee suffered the first and second death. *Isai 53. 4. 2 Cor 5. 21. Heb 7. 23.*

Q. *How may it appear that Christ was made a Curse for us?*

A. Because upon the Crosse Hee suffered the perfection of the second death, which Hee began in the Garden. *Mat 26. 37. John 19. 30. Gall. 3. 13.*

Q. *How did he Merit or procure life?*

A. By His active Obedience, which is that whereby Christ being indued with the Image of God, did actually and perfectly please him. *Luke 22. 35. John 8. 29.*

Qu. *What is the Exaltation of Christ?*

A. That

A That whereby, Hee obtaines Glorious Conquest, and Triumphes over his, and our enemies.

Luke 24. 26. Acts 1. 3. & 2. 33. Phillippians: 2. 9. 10.

Q Which are the Degrees of it?

A His Resurrection, Assention into Heaven, sitting at the Right hand of God, and Returne to Judge the Quick and Dead. *Mark 16. 19. Rom 8. 34. 2 Tim 4. 1.*

Qu What is His Resurrection to us?

A It is the earnest of our Resurrection, that wee by vertue of his Resurrection shall arise to Life everlasting. *1 Cor 15. &c.*

Qu What is his Ascension to us?

A It is an earnest of our Ascension, for our head is gone to prepare a place for his body. *John 14. 1.*

Q What Benefit comes to us by His sitting at the right hand of God?

A Unspeakable, for while our head is so Magnified, and made Lord over all, wee know Hee will Rule for the best for us, will not see his Children want, and our Sins shall not hurt us, for He makes intercession for us. *Rom 8 34, Heb 7. 25.*

Q What is the Intercession of Christ?

A That whereby Christ appeares with His Merits in the Presence of God, claiming all good for us, according to the promise of His Father.

John 17. 24. Heb 9. 12 24. 1 John 2. 3.

Qu What is our Benefit by his coming to Iudgement?

A Then shall we be Publickly Proclaimed Righteous, and bee Cloathed with Glory in Body and Soule, to the confusion of the wicked, and to the comfort of Sa nts. 1 *Thes*: 4 16. 2 *Thes*: 1 7 11

Qu What is the Application of Redemption?

A The effectuall making of that ours, which the Lord hath done for us. *John* 3: 3. to 20 & 10: 16. *Acts* 26, 18.

Q To which of the Persons is this ascribed?

A To God the Holy Ghost. *Isa*. 59. 21 *John* 16. 7 &c: 1 *Co* 12. 13.

Q To whom is Redemption Applied?

A To the Church, who are the Seed of Christ given to him by His Father. *Isa* 53. 10 *John* 17. 2. 6. *acts*. 20. 28.

Q Who are the seed of Christ?

A All that descend from Him by Spiritual generation. *Psal* 22. 30. & 24. 6 *John* 1 12 13 & 17: 20

Q What doth here appear?

A Gods decree of predestination, concerning the Manifestation of his special Glory in the Everlasting state of Men *Exo*. 33 19 *Ro*. 9. 11 to 16

Q What is Election?

A Gods predestination of certaine men to the praise of the Glory of his Grace tempered with justice *acts* 13 48 1 *Thes* 1. 4 *rom* 8 29 & 9 23 *epb* 3 4 to 12.

Q What is Reprobation?

A Gods Predestination of certaine Men to the praise of Divine Revenging Justice. *Rom* 9 22 *Per*. 2. 8 *1 de* 4.

Q What are the parts of His Church?

A Two, the part Militant, and the part Tri-
umphant. Ro 8 17 Eph 6 7 to 14. Heb 12 22, 23
1am 5 1. 12.

Q What is the Church Militant?

A Those to whom Christ is applied but in
part, and this Church is mingled with Tares.

1 C 1 9 10 18 2 Jo 18 to the end Ep 6 11 14
Ma 13 29 to 30.

Qu How is the Militant Church, mingled with
Tares distinguished?

A Into severall Congregations, each Congre-
gation being a visible Church of Christ. act 7. 38.
C 13. 14, 5. C 19. 32. 39. Ga 1. 2 Rev: 1. 4.

Q What is a visible Church of Christ?

A A Society of faithfull ones, together with
their Seed, who are in Ecclesiasticall confederati-
on with God, and one with another. G 17. 1. Ps:
122. 1 to 6 1m 6 2. 5. Eph: 2. 12. C 4 4 6.

Q Whom are we to Judge faithfull ones?

A Serious Professours of the Gospel, or such
as have a compitent knowledge, and blameless life.
Gal: 4. 8, 9 Rev: 22. 14.

Q What is here to be considered?

A. A Rule of Ecclesiastical Polity, for the Go-
vernment of the Church of God Mat. 16. 18, 19. Ep 1. 2.
12. 1 Tim 3 15.

Q What is to be considered in this Government?

A The Governours, and the Governed. Eph 4!
11. 12. Heb 13. 17.

Q Who are the Principall Church Governours?

A God the Father, who is the Father, the S

who is the Head, and the Spirit, who is the comforter of the Church. *I h* 14. 16 to 26. *Iohn* 16. 13. 14, 15. *Eph* 4, 5, 6, 15. *Rev* 4 2, 3.

Q Who are the Ministeriall Governour?

A The Presbittery exercising Spirituall Authority over the Church in the name of the Chief Governour. *Mat* 16. 19. *1 Cor* 4. 1 & 5. 4. *Iames* 5. 10. 14. *1 Pet* 5. 1 to 5. *Heb* 13. 7. 17.

Q What followeth from hence?

A That Church Administrations must not be attended in the name of the Church, but in the name of the Supream Governours. *Mat* 28. 19. *1 Cor* 5. 4.

Qu Wherein consisteth this Authority

A In binding and absolving Sinners, and consequently opening, and shutting Heaven. *Mat* 16 19 *I h* 20. 23 *Rev* 3 7

Qu What is binding?

A That whereby a Church-Member is ecclesiastically corrected for inordinate walking. *1 Cor* 4 20, 24. & 5, 5. *2 Cor* 2, 6, & 12. 2 10. *1 Tim* 1. 20. 25. and this is either Admonition or excommunication. *Mat* 18. 15 to 18.

Qu What is Admonition?

A That whereby a Member openly offending or not hearing his Brother in private, is convinced, that he may be gained. *Mat* 18 15, 16, 17. *1 Ties* 5. 12.

Qu What is excommunication?

A That whereby an offending Member not hearing Admonition, is excluded the Communion
cf

of Saints for the saving his soule, and the preservation of the Church. *Mat 18. 17, 18. 1 Cor 5. 8. 4 & 5. 13.*

Qu What is Absolution?

A That whereby the penitent offender is received again into Church Communion. *2 Cor. 2. 6, 7, 10, 11.*

Qu What are the kinds of Ministeriall Governours?

A Extraordinary, or Ordinary. *1 Cor 12. 28. Eph 4. 11.*

Qu VVho are the extraordinary?

A Those who are immediately called by God, and have immediate infallible revelation & direction from him. *Exodus 4. 12 to 17. Jeri 1. 5. Gal. 1. 12.*

Qu Who are the Ordinary?

A Those who are called Mediatly by Man, according to God. *acts 4. 23 Tit 15 to 9.*

Qu VVho are the Governed?

A The rest of the Congregation, who are bound by God, to bee subject, even to their ordinary Ministeriall Governours. *acts 20. 28. Heb. 13. 7. 17 1 Cor. 16. 16.*

Qu VVho were extraordinary Governours before Christs coming?

A The Patriarches and Prophets, the ordinary were the Heads and Eldest Sons in the Families, and Priests, and Levites. *Gen 5 & 20. 7. 2 Pet. 2. 7. Gen 9. 25. Exod 24. 5. Numb 3. 12.* and the Governed were the rest of the family, and Tribes,

Quest:

Q Who are extraordinary Governours since Christ?
A Apostles, & Evangelists. 1 Cor. 12. 28. Eph 4. 11. 12.

Q What was the special imploymēt of some of those extraordinary Officers, both before and after Christ?

A To pen the Sacred Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament, writing the one in the Hebrew, the other in the Greek tongue. 2 Pet 1. 21. John 20. 30 31 R v 1. 19.

Q Do the Scriptures contain the whole Summe of Religion?

A Yes, fully and plainly, and all Religious controversies are to be tryed hereby. 1 Jn 8. 30. Gal 6. 20. 2 Tim 3. 15. &c.

Qu Which are the ordinary Officers since Christ?

A Elders, Deacons, and Widdows 1 Tim. 3. beg.

Qu Who are Elders?

A Ministers of God exercising spirituall Jurisdiction over their Congregations according to Christ. 1 Tim. 3. 1 & 8 & 4. 14 & 5 17 Tit. 1. 5.

Qu What is the work of these Elders?

A To feed the Church of God with sound Doctrine, and right Government Rom 12. 7, 8. 1 Tim 5. 17. H 13. 7. 1 Tim 3. 2.

Qu What is the work of Deacons, and Widdows?

A They are to administer to the necessities of the outward Min, among the People of God. Rom 12. 8. 1 Cor 12. 28.

Q What may a Church do in doubtful cases?

A Consult with the most able Elders of sister Churches. Prov 11. 14 & 15 1. to 32 & 16. 4.

Q 1st

Quest. What is the Church Triumphant?

Ans. Those to whom Christ being fully applied, they are crowned with full perfection. *Iohn 17.24. 1 Cor: 13.12 &c: Eph: 4.13.*

Q. What are the parts of Application?

A. Effectual Vocation, and communion with Christ. *Gen: 12.1,2,3. Psal: 65.4. Rom: 8.30. 1 Cor: 1.9,30.*

Q. What is effectual Vocation?

A. That whereby God causeth a sinner to turne from all evill, to himself, that his soul may live in Gods sight. *Gen: 12.1. Psal: 45.10,11,12. 1. y 55.1,2,3. acts 26.18. Phil 3.14.*

Q. How doth God call effectually?

A. By working Faith in the heart, whereby a man comes to receive Christ to himself *Iohn 1.12,13 & 6.44,45. acts 2.12. ephe: 2.8.*

Q. Wherein consists the working of Faith?

A. In preparation and infusion *Ezek: 11.19. Mat: 21.32.*

Q. What is Preparation?

A. That whereby a sinner is cutt off from Sin, and Self, that is, made contrite and humble *Isay 57.15. Luke 15.18,19. Rom: 11.24.*

Q. What is the infusion of Faith?

A. The pouring in of the Spirit of Faith, whereby the heart stands well affected to Christ as the fountaine of life *Ezek: 11.19. Iohn 1.12,13. ana 6.45. 2 Cor: 4.12,13. Phil: 3.12.*

Q. How is Faith ordinarily infused?

A. Into men of riper yeares, by the external ministry

ministry of the Gospel; Into infants by the immediate operation of the Spirit *Rom.* 10. 14. to 18. *Eph.* 1. 13. *Jer.* 1. 5. *Hos.* 12. 7. *Mai* 18. 2, 6 *Luke* 1. 15. *Mark.* 10. 16.

Qu What is the act of Faith?

A The Answer of the Heart to the special call of God whereby the Soule trusts in the Name of Christ for Life. *Psal.* 22. 8. *Isai.* 50. 11. *Jer.* 3. 22. *Gnl.* 2. 19, 20.

Qu What is our Union with Christ?

A That agreement, whereby a Believer is Joy-
ned to Christ, as His Spirituall head. *John* 1. 12. &
5. 5, 6. *1 Cor* 6. 17. *Eph.* 5. 23. 31, 32.

Qu What is Communion with Christ?

A That whereby such as have Christ have all his good things with him. *Rom.* 8. 32. *1 Cor.* 1. 9. 30. & 3. 22. 23.

Qu Wherein doth this Communion Consist?

A In four things cheifly. Justification, Adoption, Sanctification, Glorification. *Psal.* 84. 11. *Rom* 8. 30. *1 Cor.* 6. 11.

Qu What is Justification?

A That whereby the active and passive Obedience of Christ being imputed to the Believer, He is Absolved before God from the Guilt of Sin, and pronounced by him Righteous and worthy of Life. *Rom.* 4. 6. 8, & 5. 18, 19. *2 Cor.* 5. 24. *Ps.* 3. 9.

Q What is Adoption?

A That whereby a believer is advanced to the place, and Priviledge of a Son of God, and hence

hence hath Communion with the Father in all his good things. *John* 14. 20. & 17. 21, & 20. 17. *Psal.* 148. 14. *Tsal.* 31. 19. 1 *John* 1. 3.

Q What is Sanctification ?

A It is the renewall of our Nature after the Glorious Image of our Heavenly Father whereby wee become fit for every Good work. *Ezek* 36. 26. 2 *Cor:* 3. 18. *Eph:* 2. 10. *Col:* 3. 10. 2 *Tim* 2. 21 2 *Pet* 1. 4.

Q What are the parts of Sanctification ?

A Mortification, which is a dayly dying to Sin, by the Application of the death of Christ, & Vivification which is a dayly rising to newness of Life, by vertue of the Resurrection of Christ, 2 *Cor:* 5. 17. *Rom* 6. 3. to 12. & 8. 13 *Act:* 3. 5. 10. 2 *Cor* 3. 18.

Q What followeth from hence ?

A The spiritual combat between flesh and Spirit. The flesh is defended by the world, and the Devil, and the spirituall Armour, and all the Divine persons are for the new Man *Gal* 5. 17. *Tsa:* 56. 1. 2. & 57. 4. *Eph* 6. 10. 11. 12 *Psa:* 56. 9. to end 57. 1 to 7. 1 *Joh* 4. 4

Q What is Glorification ?

A It is that change whereby beleivers live the Life of Christ, and have the same happines with Him. *Joh* 14. 19. *Ro:* 8. 30. 2 *Pe* 1. 3. *Re* 20. 4. 6.

Q What is that happines ?

A The imployment of the Sanctified Soule in the Beatificall vision, and fruition of God. *Isai:* 56. 2 *mat:* 5. 8. *Heb:* 12. 14. *Iam:* 1. 25.

Q What is the beginning of this happines ?

A A fore tast in this life of future Glory. *Nu:* 13. 23. to 28. *Psal:* 34. 8. *Rom* 8. 23. 1 *Cor* 13. 9. 10. *Act* 3. 3. 4

Q Where in

Q Wherein doth this Consist?

A In the direct, and the reflexe act of the Sanctified Soule. 1 John 1 to 8. & 2, 3, 4, 5.

Qu What is the direct act?

A A dark vision of God in his word, & works in this Life. Job 26. 14 Psal 36:8, 9. Psa 65. 4.

H b. 2. 14. 1 Cor 13. 11. 12.

Quest. What is the reflexe act?

Ans. That whereby the Saints being consci-
ous to their own excellency and divine life, are
assured of their Divine happinels Rom: 7. 15, 16,
22, 25. & 8. 16. 2 Cor: 13. 15. 1 John 2. 3, to 7
& 3. 14, 19.

Qu What is the perfection of happiness?

Ans. The seeing of God face to face Psal. 16
last. 1 Cor. 13. 12.

Q. When shall the Saints be perfectly happy?

A. The Soul at the very instant of death, shall
be carried to heaven by the Angells, and the whole
man at the resurrection and last judgment Luke
16. 22, 23, 25. Phil: 1. 23. Rev: 14. 13. Mai: 2. 30
31. & 25. 31 &c.

Quest. Thus of Faith in God. What is Observ-
ance towards God?

A. The performance of duty to God by us,
through the power of the Spirit, working in our
faith Lev. 19. 37. 33. Dent. 9. Psal: 116. 9, 10
Mat: 28. 20. Iohn 15. 4, 8.

Quest. Wherein consists Observance towards God?

A. In Obedience to the Law, and the helps
of obedience, which are Prayer, and celebration
of

of the Sacraments *Mat. . . 8. 19, 20. James 1. 5.*

Quest. What is the Law?

Ans. An eternal Rule, whereby we are bound to close with God as our chiefest good. *Psalm 119. 15. Mat. 5. 18. & 22. 37, 38, 39.*

Quest. How is this Law given to man?

A. It was fairly written in the Nature of man in innocency *Rom. 2. 14, 15. Gal. 3. 12.*

Q. What is become of that ancient Inscription?

A. It is almost blotted out of the heart of man since the Fall *Psal. 14. 1, 2, 3. Rom. 3. 10, to 19.*

Q. Doth nothing thereof remain in man now?

A. Yea, so much as may testify, that a man was borne to keep the Law, and so leaves him without excuse *Rom. 1. 18, 19, 20, 21. & 2. 1. 14.*

Q. What is here to be considered?

A. Conscience, which is that reflexe act, whereby the Law written in the heart of man, and read by his understanding, is applyed to his act, good or evill *John 8. 9. Rom. 2. 14, 15. 2 Cor. 4. 2.*

Q. What is the use of this Law?

A. It is of use to those not in Christ, to discover the evill of sin, and to bring them to Christ. It is of use to those in Christ, as a rule of Obedience. *Gal. 2. 19. & 3. 23, 24. Jer. 31. 33. Mat. 5. 17, 18. Gal. 3. 12. 2 Cor. 3. 3.*

Q. What is Obedience to the Law?

A. That respect to the Law, whereby a man closeth with Goodness it selfe: and this is imperfect and cannot merit, yet is acceptable to God, Being perfumed with the Sacrifice of Christ. *Lev. 6. 4, 5. 11. 119. 6. Mat. 19. 17. Rom. 7. 14, to end Rom. 4. 4. 1 John 2. 1, 2.*

Q. *How is Obedience to the Law distinguished?*

A. It is either the Worship of God required in the first Table, or the love of our Neighbour required in the Second. *Exod. 32. 15, 16. Mat: 22. 37, to 41.*

Qu *What is the Worship of God?*

A It is that whereby we love and embrace God directly for himself *Mat: 19. 17. & 22. 37.*

Qu *How is the Law concerning his worship distinguished;*

A. In the kinds of it, and in the due manner of Worship. The kinds of Worship are Naturall or Instituted, the manner is with reverence and Solemnity *Exod: 20. 1, &c.*

Qu *What is Natural worship required in the first Commandment;*

A That whereby we take the true God alone for our God. *Exod: 20. 2, 3. Psal: 73. 25. 1 Cor 8. 4, 5, 6.*

Q. *What is here forbidden?*

A All not worshiping of the true God, or preferring any thing before him

Q *What is instituted Worship required in the second Commandment?*

A The attendance upon God in the Ordinances of his own appointment. *Deut: 12. 5. Prov: 8. 34, 35. Psalm 65. 4. Prov: 20.*

Q. *What is here forbidden?*

A All wilworship devised by Man. *Acts. 2. 18, 23.*

Q What is required in the third Commandment?

A All possible Reverence in the service of God and in the speaking of God, and Godlyness. Gen: 28. 16, 17. Psal 89. 7. & 111. 9. Eccles: 1. 1, 2.

Qu What is meant by the Name of God?

A God himselfe with all those things whereby he is made known unto us, as his Titles, Attributes, and Divine Institutions. Exod: 3. 14. 15: 1. 34. 17. 6. Acts 9. 15. Deut: 12. 5.

Qu What is here forbidden?

A All prophane, or light esteeming, or speaking of God, or the things of God.

Q What is the Sollemn manner of Worship required in the fourth Commandment?

A A Sollemn setting apart of a seventh day designed by God for divine Worship. Exod: 28. 13. & 31. 13, 16, 17. Lev: 19. 30. 1mo 38. 13. Ezek 20. 20

Q What kind of day is this Seventh day?

A A Natural day consisting of twenty four houres, beginning at even, which was the last of seven from the Creation to the death of Christ, and the first of seven from Christ to the end of the world. Lev: 23. 32. Nehem 13. 19. Mark 1 32. Gen: 2. 3. Job 20. 19. Acts 26. 7. Heb 4. 9 10. Rev 1. 10. Mat 24. 10.

Q How may it appear that the first day of the weeke is now made Holy by God?

A Both by our Saviours appointment, and Apostles authority. Mat 22. 6. Mark 2. 27.

28. Iohn 10. 19, 20. 27. Heb. 4. 9. 10. Psal. 118. 24.
Ioh. 12. 11. 1 Cor. 10. 2. Rev. 1. 10

Q. *What is here forbidden?*

A. The imployment of this day to any other use to the hinderance of this holy worship. Exo. 20. 10.

Q. *What love is required in the fifth Commandment?*

A. All due respects, both inward and outward to Superiours, inferiours, and equals. Eph. 5. 21. 1 Pet. 2. 2. 17. Rom. 12. 10.

Q. *What is here forbidden?*

A. All neglect of duty in this kind. Mai: 15. 4. 5. 6. Ezek: 34. 2, 3, 4. Rom. 13. 8.

Q. *What is required in the sixth Commandment?*

A. Whatsoever conduceth to the preservation of mine own and my neighbours life. Eph. 5. 28. 29. 1 King: 18. 4.

Q. *What is here forbidden?*

A. Whatsoever doth unlawfully prejudice life. Acts 16. 28. Gen. 9. 6.

Q. *What is required in the seventh Commandment?*

A. The preservation of Chastity, in heart, speech and behaviour. 1 Cor: 7. 1 Pet: 3. 2.

Q. *What is here forbidden?*

A. All unchast thoughts, words and actions, Mai: 15. 19. & 5. 28. eph: 5. 3. 4.

Q. *What doth the eighth Commandment require?*

A. The lawfull procuring and furthering the
out

outward estate of our selves and others *Gen: 30*

30. Lev: 5. 35. Gen: 47. 14. 20

Q. What is here forbidden?

A. Whatsoever unjustly hinders our own, or our neighbours wealth Prov. 11. 7 & 23. 20. Job 4. 28

Q. What doth the ninth Commandment require?

A. The maintaining, and promoting of Truth and of our owne and our neighbours good name, especially in witness-bearing. Zech. 8. 16 John 3. 2 Prov: 14. 5 25

Q. What is here forbidden?

A. All prejudicing of truth, and our owne or others good name 1 Sam: 17. 8. Lev: 19. 16 Psal 15. 2, 3.

Q. What doth the tenth Commandment require?

A. Contentment with our own condition, and charity towards our neighbour, and all that is his, Heb 13. 5. 1 Tim: 6. 6.

Q. What is here forbidden?

A. All discontent with our own estate, and envying the good of our neighbour, and all inordinate affection to any thing that is his. 1 King 21. 4. Eph, 5. 13. 1 Cor: 10. 10 &c: 1 Tim. 3. 14. Rom. 7. 7, 8.

Q. What is Prayer?

A. An offering our prayers, and desires to God, for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ. Psal. 62. 8. 1 John 5. 14. 1 Pet: 3. 23

Q. What are the things we must desire?

A. Such as concern God more immediately, as

the following of his name, the coming of his Kingdome, the doing of his Will; and such as more nextly concern man, as the obtaining dayly bread, remission of sins, delivery from temptation. *Mat: 6. 9, 10, 12, 13. Luke 11. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

Quest. What holy exercise is here to be observed?

A. Fasting, which is a religious abstinence from the usuall food, and comforts of this life, that we may be the more humbled before God, and quickned to pray. *Isa: 1. 14.*

2. What is Thanksgiving?

A. An hearty acknowledgment of Gods Mercy bestowed upon us, yeilding him due prayse. *Mat: 6. 13.*

3. What is a Sacrament?

A. It is an holy Ceremony, wherein external sensible things, by a Solemn rite, are separated from Common use, to signifie, exhibite, and seal to the faithfull, the assurance of eternall life by Jesus Christ. *Exod. 1. 1 cor. 10. 16. & 11. 24, 25, 26. & Gen. 17. 7, 10.*

4. Which are the parts of a Sacrament?

A. The Signe, and the thing signified. *Mat. 26. 26. &c.*

Q. Have the visible Signes been allwayes the same?

A. No, they have been diverse, according to the will of Christ, before and after his coming. *Gen. 17. 7. Mat. 28. 19. Exod. 12. mat. 26. 26 &c.*

Q. What is the Spirituall part, or the thing signified?

A. Jesus

M. Jesus Christ, God-man, with all his Benefits, which never varied 1 Cor. 10. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Q How many Sacraments hath Christ now instituted?

A Only Two, the Sacrament of our Initiation into Christ, and of our growth in him, both which must be dispensed by the Ministers of the Lord 1 Cor. 12. 13. & 10. 16, 17. Mat. 28. 19, 20. 1 Cor. 1. 16.

Q What is the Sacrament of Initiation?

A Baptism, which is the Sacrament of our ingrafting into Christ and his Church, and is the portion of all Church-Members and but once administered. Mat. 28. 19. Rom. 6. 4. Gal. 3. 27. Acts. 2. 39.

Q What is the Signe, or external part?

A Before Christ came, the extraordinary were the passage through the Red-Sea, and the Cloud and Pillar of fire, the ordinary, was Circumcision; but Since Christ is come, it is the washing, or sprinkling of the face with water in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 1 Cor 10. 2. Mat. 28. 19. Mat. 3. 11.

Q What is the Speciall thing signified?

A The washing away of our Sins by the Righteousnes of Christ, and ingaging of us to be the Lords. Col. 2. 12. Gal. 2. 27. Acts. 2. 38. 1 Pet. 3. 21.

Q Which is the Sacrament of growth in Christ?

A The Lords Supper, appointed for the nourishing of the new man after our being in Christ,

and therefore to be often Administred. 1 Cor
11. 24, 26. &c.

Qu. *What is the Signe, or Sensible part thereof?*

A. Before Christ came, the extraordinary was
the Manna; and the water of the Rock; the or-
dinary was the Lamb in the Passover: Since
Christ came, it is Bread and Wine in the Lords
Supper. 1 Cor. 10. 3, 4. Exod: 12. 1 Cor: 11. 21
22, 23.

Qu. *What is the Spiritual part, or thing Signi-
fied?*

A. Our continual Strengthening in the inner
Man, by our often feeding by faith upon the
Lord and his benefits, to our undoubted assu-
rance of life eternal. 1 cor; 11. 21. to 26. & 10
16.

Qu. *What is required to the worthy receiving of
this Supper?*

A. Selfexamination of our knowledg and a-
bilitie to discern the Lords Body, of our faith to
feed upon him, of our Repentance and new Obe-
dience, lest coming unworthily, we eat and
drink our own damnation. 1 cor 5. 7, 8. 1 cor 11
31. 2 cor. 13. 5.

F I N I S.

